

## WASHINGTON.

## President Grant Declares for Conkling as His Successor.

## CHANDLER ON BELL.

## General Hancock and the Secrets of the Attorney General's Office.

## ANOTHER RECUSANT WITNESS.

## Proposed Purification of Our Indian Service.

## FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, April 5, 1876.  
**IMPORTANT TESTIMONY—SECRETS OF ATTORNEY GENERAL PIERPONT'S OFFICE—HAD BARBOCK ACCESS TO THEM.**

Re-Senator Henderson was before the Committee on Whiskey Frauds to-day again, and some of his testimony was important, as likely to lead to other developments. He testified that Secretary Brewster had told him on a certain occasion that he was satisfied that Barbock or Horace Porter saw all the evidence against Barbock, and he was of the impression that Solicitor Wilson had told him substantially the same thing.

Mr. Henderson testified also that Mr. Pierpont had said to him, concerning the evidence against Barbock, that the President was always better informed about it than he was, and that when Mr. Pierpont went to tell the President anything about it, he always found him already informed. Mr. Henderson added that Mr. Pierpont said to him he was puzzled to account for this, but concluded that he was kept informed by one Fox, who was a member of the Grand Jury which investigated the Barbock case and found the indictment against him.

Mr. Henderson will complete his testimony to-morrow before the committee, and it is understood that Mr. Dyer will return from St. Louis in a few days and will be further examined. It is probable that the committee will also summon Secretary Brewster, Solicitor Wilson and Horace Porter.

Mr. Henderson is understood to say that the letter of the Attorney General to district attorneys had a very demoralizing influence on the whiskey prosecutions in St. Louis. It is believed that Mr. Broadhead, who has been summoned, will testify to the same effect.

## PURIFICATION OF THE INDIAN SERVICE.

The Indian Ring are desperate to-day and are beginning to lose their temper. They see a very valuable prize slipping out of their hands and the danger makes them frantic. It may as well be understood by the country that the struggle for the purification of the Indian service has begun, and that this struggle is very fierce. The Indian Ring will leave no means unused to crush out the attempt to transfer the service to the War Department. They have no hope of further stealing if it goes there. The prospect for this much needed reform is not too hopeful. Several men of undoubted honesty of purpose, but equally undoubted ignorance of this question, have unfortunately ranged themselves against the reform. The friends of economy and reform need to bring all their influence to bear in favor of it, for there are not a few weak and ill-informed men in the House who may be misled into a wrong vote unless they feel the impulse of the popular will. The transfer of the Indians to the War Department will save \$7,000,000 or \$8,000,000 annually to the government, will cause the Indians to be honestly dealt with, will remove one of the most corrupt and demoralizing evils within the government, and will work as the beginning of a general civil service reform. That is the whole question, and every honest man who has studied the Indian question favors the transfer.

## FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, April 5, 1876.  
**PRESIDENT GRANT FOR CONKLING—A COLORED CONGRESSMAN AS AN INTERVIEWER.**

Among the six colored men who stood by the President in the House on the third term resolution was Jesse Harrison, of Selma, Ala., Representative from the First district of that State. Mr. Harrison, according to his official biography, was born a slave in Georgia in 1846, and on the death of his first master was sold on the auction block and subsequently taken to Alabama. Becoming free in 1865 he was educated himself, was twice elected to the State Legislature, and in 1874 was elected to the present Congress. Every square inch on his back shows the scars of the whip of his slavery days.

Mr. Harrison called on the President, and notwithstanding his illness was cordially invited to a conference. He went chiefly to talk over the matter of the removal of Colonel Wicherham, the Postmaster at Mobile. He then commenced, at the instance of the President, to talk freely of the condition of affairs in the South and as to how it would go in the next Presidential campaign.

Mr. Harrison avowed himself to the President a strong Grant man and went on to explain that the people of his State were very much divided up between Bristow, Morton and Conkling, and since the recent decision of the Supreme Court on the Enforcement act, the colored people were very much staggered and did not know what to do, as the democratic Southern country papers were full of the cry of "No more force bills!" "No more negro voting!" "No more military rule!" as a republican Supreme Court had decided upon it.

The President was very much interested and was exceedingly stirred up and manifested his feelings quite impressively to Mr. Harrison. The President said that Mr. Morton was a very good republican and a very strong man, but Mr. Conkling was also a strong man, and had always been upright and consistent, as well as never having had his reputation assailed in any way. The President wanted to know how the delegation from his State would go and for what candidate? To this Mr. Harrison answered he could not really say; that Mr. Morton was very highly thought of, and so was Mr. Conkling, as well as Mr. Bristow; but the colored people would not think of Mr. Blaine.

The President reiterated his conviction that Mr. Conkling would make an excellent President, and Mr. Harrison said to him, "Why, Mr. President, are you going to elect for him?"

To this the President signified in answer that he was decidedly in favor of Mr. Conkling, as he thought he would make the strongest republican candidate.

Mr. Harrison went on to say that, having just returned from his State, he could say that there was a preference for Bristow, because the old white element, who did not like the democratic leaders, said that "though Mr. Bristow had fought in the Union army, yet he was a Southern man, and would be more favorable to the South." Besides this the colored people were set seriously to thinking how they would be affected in their surroundings by sustaining a radical candidate, and they were impressed that there might be a question of policy for them to vote for that republican candidate who would arouse the least animosities among the Southern people. The decision of the Supreme Court on the Enforcement act ought to be explained by the Judges or in some way, for it was all misrepresented and misunderstood by the colored people now, and they did not know what to do.

The President was still deeply interested, and signified that he would do all in his power to encourage and protect the colored people. He would not make the removal contemplated which was pressed by Senator Spencer, unless there were some charges against the official.

The interview closed just as Mr. Harrison was getting to the most important part of the constitution, in reference to the future of the Southern States, but it is to be resumed at the desire of the President, in a few days, when Mr. Harrison says, on account of the very serious aspect of the destiny of the South, he is desirous of getting over the whole matter, as he has found the

President, so his surprise, so deeply interested and willing to know and provide for emergencies. Mr. Harrison spoke in a very cautious and measured, but extremely intelligent manner, through the whole interview, and was extremely pleased with the President's willingness to listen to him and the avidity with which he received the explanations made to him. Mr. Harrison also says that if President Grant is, as he avows himself, for Conkling for next President, of course it will give Conkling great strength. Senator Conkling, he says, is looked upon among his people as the second Grant.

A HERALD CORRESPONDENT AS A RECUSANT WITNESS—MR. PAGE, OF CALIFORNIA, SEEMS INFORMATION WHICH WOULD NOT BENEFIT HIM—HIS CONNECTION WITH AN INDIAN KING.

AND NOW A HERALD correspondent is to be arraigned at the bar of the House as a recusant witness. It happens that among the attaches of the Washington bureau of the HERALD this winter is the correspondent detailed by the HERALD, and sent to Dakota last summer, to investigate the Indian frauds, concerning which report was then so rife. This gentleman was asked by the chairman of the Indian Committee, the other day, to give any facts that he might know touching Indian irregularities. The first day that the correspondent appeared, Mr. Page, of California, who is a member of the committee, demanded his name, and eventually, on another day, grew indignant, and protested against his giving suggestions to the chairman, and requested that he be put on the stand. To-day the correspondent gave a detailed statement of the frauds at Fort Peck and other places, whereupon Mr. Page resumed, and said no evidence, as thus before a cross-examination, trying with singular subtlety to show that the HERALD investigated frauds for political purposes and ordered its correspondents to write against the administration. He also tried to obtain knowledge of the business management of the HERALD, the salaries it paid, and the names of those who had furnished information to the correspondent. As the witness refused to reveal the source of his information, Mr. Page ordered that he be brought before the bar of the House.

The following is a sample of the interrogatories put to the correspondent by Mr. Page:—"What were your instructions when you were detailed to investigate the Indian frauds?" "By whom were you sent?" "What is the political character of the HERALD?" "I am not talking about the majority of the editors; what is the political character of the HERALD?" "Is the HERALD a republican or democratic paper?" "Is it opposed to the present administration?" "Did you ever write anything favorable to the administration?" "What was published in the HERALD?" "Is it among your instructions to write anything favorable to the administration?" "Did you ever write any article favorable to the administration?" "Where are those articles?" "Can you call my attention to any article that you have written within the last year favorable to the administration?" "Will you do so?" "Were your instructions to write articles attacking the administration?" "Did you receive any assistance from the democratic party in this House in the shape of an appointment to any committee of any kind?" "Did you not occupy a clerkship in a committee?" "Did you send a despatch to the HERALD the day you were subpoenaed before this committee?" "Did you write any despatch that was sent there for publication?" "Do you remember of sending one after you were subpoenaed to appear before this committee, in which you stated substantially that the testimony before the committee this morning caused General Hancock considerable uneasiness, or that the recent developments before the Indian Committee have caused Congressman Page, of California, considerable uneasiness?" "You will tell us about it any how."

"Your orders do not tell you how to send despatches?" "That is the order you received, not to tell how much salary you received, nor from whom you received it?" "I am asking if you sent this article or gave information upon which it was sent?" "You don't want to answer the question at all, well did you send the article referred to?" "I will send up and get a paper if necessary, if you want to know what article I sent; I ask you if you sent that article?" "I have not expressed any opinion as to whether you are right or not; have you the original article you sent? There was a good deal more in the original article than was printed, was there not?" "Much more?" "Did you give the information that caused the despatch to be sent?" "That is the testimony before the Indian Committee had caused Congressman Page considerable uneasiness?" "Upon what authority?" "In what way did you think Mr. Page, of California, was uneasy?" "Uneasy on what ground?" "You said the testimony before the committee had caused Congressman Page considerable uneasiness; what did you mean by that?" "Who told you that; I want his name?" "Where was this conversation held; at whose house?" "At whose house?" "You were in his house, and he gave you information, and you can't remember the name; what is the name of the house?" "Where did you meet?" "Where did you meet?" "Where did you meet at the time he gave you this information?" "You stated a moment ago that it was in his house. Would you know that man if you should see him again?" "Do you know where he lives; where his name is?" "I don't know any difference; where was this conversation?" "I will report you to the House of Representatives. I insist upon an answer to this question, and if you don't give it I'll present you to the House of Representatives this morning. Give us the name of the man." "Did he state anything else?"

"Who is that other Congressman?" "Who is it?" "You stated he told you about another Congressman; what did you hear?" "What was it?" "Who was the Congressman?" "I want a direct unequivocal answer to my question; I want you to answer my question; who was this Congressman referred to by your informant?" "Do you know it; did he give the name?" "Did he mention the name of any Congressman?" "What was it?" "What is the name of the Congressman?" "Did he give the name of the man?" "What man do you think he said?" "I want this witness to be instructed to answer that question. This was the same party that gave you the information about Mr. Page, of California; what was that man's name?" "What is the name of the party with whom you had a conversation when Mr. Page's name was mentioned in connection with the Indian Ring?" "I ask this witness to confine himself to this question?" "I ask the Chairman of this Committee to insist on an answer to the question. What is the name of the party with whom you had the conversation when Mr. Page's name was mentioned in connection with the Indian Ring?" Question repeated. "The Chairman will unquestionably instruct the witness to give the name of the party." "Is this your handwriting?"

Correspondent—Yes, sir; that is my handwriting.

Page—You presented that to a member of this committee?

Correspondent—I presented the slip to Judge Wilshire; it was volunteered when Mr. Page was trying to get a definition of the term Indian Ring.

How follows the slip referred to?

"Page might know that the combination that bids him always get the contract is a ring. The witness ought to force the point on him."

At this the correspondent was notified that he would be brought before the bar of the House to-morrow morning.

Mr. Page will find it difficult to prove that the answers to these questions are pertinent to any interest the government has in the case, and will hardly dare to answer so as a preliminary to enforcing answers to his interrogatories.

## GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, April 5, 1876.  
**SECRETARY CHANDLER TELLS WHAT HE KNOWS OF DETROIT BELL—HOW HE WAS PAID A MONTH'S SALARY WITHOUT RENDERING ANY SERVICE, AND DISMISSED BECAUSE THE PRESIDENT THOUGHT HIM A SCOUNDREL.**

Hon. Zachariah Chandler, Secretary of the Interior, appeared to-day before the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department, and was sworn as a witness. The letter of appointment of Charles S. Bell, dated January 15, 1876, was shown, and Mr. Chandler testified that it was a regular official document. Mr. Chandler said that Bell's name was first mentioned by the President at a Cabinet meeting. He (the Secretary) had experienced considerable difficulty in securing a chief of the Secret Service. He had discharged the one he had, and asked the members of the Cabinet to

help him get a good chief. A few days after the President had mentioned Bell as the man for the service, the name during the war, Bell called at the Interior Department, and was sworn as a witness. The latter had said that he would make a man of the force, but not a chief. The card simply announced that Bell was the man the President had told him about. Witness told Bell he was not prepared then to make changes, but to come again. He called several times in several weeks, and witness said he believed he had met Bell twice during that time.

One day General Hurlbut was sitting in witness' office, at the Interior Department, when Bell's card came in; witness threw it carelessly upon the table and told the messenger to say to Bell he was engaged. General Hurlbut says:—"Bell, why I know that man. He was a spy for me, he enlisted in the rebel army as a private, stayed in the service seven months, during which time he was promoted to be a sergeant." Witness said:—"If he could stay in the rebel army seven months as a spy and keep his secret, he would be a most useful fellow and ought to make a good detective." Witness appointed him more on what General Hurlbut said than upon the recommendation of the President; witness was under the impression that Bell handed him a card, but failed to find it since, and may have been mistaken; witness had never spoken to General Hancock or Colonel Luckey about it; Bell was discharged February 15, 1876, after one month's service; witness said it came about in this way:—he went to the Cabinet meeting one day earlier than the other members and found the President sitting there with Bell's name on the table; the President asked him if he had such a man in his employ, and the answer was "Yes;" the President then said that Bell was a scoundrel and ought to be dismissed; witness dismissed him as soon as he got back to the office because he believed him to be a scoundrel; the President told him that Bell had applied to employ to furnish information for or against Hancock, he did not know.

Mr. Chandler and he never saw the publication of the cipher printed in the New York HERALD until after the investigation began; witness said he was not aware that Bell had performed any service for the Pension Bureau; Le Barnes, chief of the secret service, came to the witness at the end of the first month and said Bell wanted his account passed for expenses; Mr. Le Barnes said he did not know of any service performed by Mr. Bell; that when he was first taken on by Bell he had some private matters to attend to that would perhaps require a week's absence, and that he stayed away a month; the witness told Mr. Le Barnes not to audit the account until Mr. Bell proved that he had rendered the service, the witness says Mr. Bell has since deceived Assistant Secretary Cowan into endorsing the following upon a card to Mr. Le Barnes:—"Mr. Bell has been legitimately employed under orders and is entitled to his allowance." Mr. Le Barnes said he never saw the card, and that the impression of the witness was that the voucher for the payment of Mr. Bell came in a batch of vouchers, though it may have been brought specially; he is not in the habit of reading the vouchers because there are so many that it takes two hours a day sometimes just to sign them; he does not believe the Bell case ever mentioned specially and distinctly, though it possibly might have been; he said it did not seem probable, for if the witness had noticed Mr. Bell's voucher he would not have paid it; the witness was not told by Mr. Bell that he had gone to New York on the Hancock matter; if he had not done any other service than that he ought not to have been paid; there was no evidence except his word that he had rendered any service; on February 12 the Commissioner of Indian Affairs sent a number of cases to Le Barnes for investigation; on February 13 Le Barnes turned them over to Bell, with instructions to work them up; on February 15 Bell was directed by Le Barnes to return all the papers turned over from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs; the order was given by Bell in St. Louis; witness had no intimation that Bell was employed to assist Hancock in his defense at St. Louis; he discharged Bell because he believed him to be a scoundrel; witness knew of no subscription being taken up to defray the expenses of General Hancock at St. Louis; he received a letter from Mr. Boris, of Philadelphia, weeks after the acquittal of General Hancock, to the effect that General Hancock's trial expenses were over \$40,000; that he was utterly ruined, and that, as he was a young man, he could overcome his difficulty if set upon his feet and encouraged by his friends; Mr. Chandler then sent General Hancock a check for \$1,000; when Le Barnes finally told witness that Bell had something to do with the Hancock trial, he told Le Barnes not to pay him, unless he found him in legitimate employment of the Pension Bureau; he did not know that Bell had been paid until inquiry after reading his testimony before the committee.

By direction of the President the following order was issued to-day:—

WAR DEPARTMENT.  
 WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5, 1876.  
 The Adjutant General will cause the following order for the information of all concerned:—

The headquarters of the army are hereby re-established at Fort Belvoir, St. Louis, Missouri, and the following orders are hereby issued:—

1. The headquarters of the army are hereby re-established at Fort Belvoir, St. Louis, Missouri, and the following orders are hereby issued:—

2. The headquarters of the army are hereby re-established at Fort Belvoir, St. Louis, Missouri, and the following orders are hereby issued:—

3. The headquarters of the army are hereby re-established at Fort Belvoir, St. Louis, Missouri, and the following orders are hereby issued:—

4. The headquarters of the army are hereby re-established at Fort Belvoir, St. Louis, Missouri, and the following orders are hereby issued:—

5. The headquarters of the army are hereby re-established at Fort Belvoir, St. Louis, Missouri, and the following orders are hereby issued:—

6. The headquarters of the army are hereby re-established at Fort Belvoir, St. Louis, Missouri, and the following orders are hereby issued:—

7. The headquarters of the army are hereby re-established at Fort Belvoir, St. Louis, Missouri, and the following orders are hereby issued:—

8. The headquarters of the army are hereby re-established at Fort Belvoir, St. Louis, Missouri, and the following orders are hereby issued:—

9. The headquarters of the army are hereby re-established at Fort Belvoir, St. Louis, Missouri, and the following orders are hereby issued:—

10. The headquarters of the army are hereby re-established at Fort Belvoir, St. Louis, Missouri, and the following orders are hereby issued:—

11. The headquarters of the army are hereby re-established at Fort Belvoir, St. Louis, Missouri, and the following orders are hereby issued:—

12. The headquarters of the army are hereby re-established at Fort Belvoir, St. Louis, Missouri, and the following orders are hereby issued:—

13. The headquarters of the army are hereby re-established at Fort Belvoir, St. Louis, Missouri, and the following orders are hereby issued:—

14. The headquarters of the army are hereby re-established at Fort Belvoir, St. Louis, Missouri, and the following orders are hereby issued:—

15. The headquarters of the army are hereby re-established at Fort Belvoir, St. Louis, Missouri, and the following orders are hereby issued:—

16. The headquarters of the army are hereby re-established at Fort Belvoir, St. Louis, Missouri, and the following orders are hereby issued:—

17. The headquarters of the army are hereby re-established at Fort Belvoir, St. Louis, Missouri, and the following orders are hereby issued:—

18. The headquarters of the army are hereby re-established at Fort Belvoir, St. Louis, Missouri, and the following orders are hereby issued:—

19. The headquarters of the army are hereby re-established at Fort Belvoir, St. Louis, Missouri, and the following orders are hereby issued:—

20. The headquarters of the army are hereby re-established at Fort Belvoir, St. Louis, Missouri, and the following orders are hereby issued:—

21. The headquarters of the army are hereby re-established at Fort Belvoir, St. Louis, Missouri, and the following orders are hereby issued:—

22. The headquarters of the army are hereby re-established at Fort Belvoir, St. Louis, Missouri, and the following orders are hereby issued:—

23. The headquarters of the army are hereby re-established at Fort Belvoir, St. Louis, Missouri, and the following orders are hereby issued:—

24. The headquarters of the army are hereby re-established at Fort Belvoir, St. Louis, Missouri, and the following orders are hereby issued:—

25. The headquarters of the army are hereby re-established at Fort Belvoir, St. Louis, Missouri, and the following orders are hereby issued:—

26. The headquarters of the army are hereby re-established at Fort Belvoir, St. Louis, Missouri, and the following orders are hereby issued:—

27. The headquarters of the army are hereby re-established at Fort Belvoir, St. Louis, Missouri, and the following orders are hereby issued:—

28. The headquarters of the army are hereby re-established at Fort Belvoir, St. Louis, Missouri, and the following orders are hereby issued:—

29. The headquarters of the army are hereby re-established at Fort Belvoir, St. Louis, Missouri, and the following orders are hereby issued:—

30. The headquarters of the army are hereby re-established at Fort Belvoir, St. Louis, Missouri, and the following orders are hereby issued:—

31. The headquarters of the army are hereby re-established at Fort Belvoir, St. Louis, Missouri, and the following orders are hereby issued:—

32. The headquarters of the army are hereby re-established at Fort Belvoir, St. Louis, Missouri, and the following orders are hereby issued:—

33. The headquarters of the army are hereby re-established at Fort Belvoir, St. Louis, Missouri, and the following orders are hereby issued:—

34. The headquarters of the army are hereby re-established at Fort Belvoir, St. Louis, Missouri, and the following orders are hereby issued:—

35. The headquarters of the army are hereby re-established at Fort Belvoir, St. Louis, Missouri, and the following orders are hereby issued:—

36. The headquarters of the army are hereby re-established at Fort Belvoir, St. Louis, Missouri, and the following orders are hereby issued:—

37. The headquarters of the army are hereby re-established at Fort Belvoir, St. Louis, Missouri, and the following orders are hereby issued:—

reimbursable on Monday, the 17th day of the present month, at 10 P. M.

Mr. LOMB—That is satisfactory to the managers. The managers then retired.

Mr. LOMB—That is satisfactory to the managers. The managers then retired.

Mr. LOMB—That is satisfactory to the managers. The managers then retired.

Mr. LOMB—That is satisfactory to the managers. The managers then retired.

Mr. LOMB—That is satisfactory to the managers. The managers then retired.

Mr. LOMB—That is satisfactory to the managers. The managers then retired.

Mr. LOMB—That is satisfactory to the managers. The managers then retired.

Mr. LOMB—That is satisfactory to the managers. The managers then retired.

Mr. LOMB—That is satisfactory to the managers. The managers then retired.

Mr. LOMB—That is satisfactory to the managers. The managers then retired.

Mr. LOMB—That is satisfactory to the managers. The managers then retired.

Mr. LOMB—That is satisfactory to the managers. The managers then retired.

Mr. LOMB—That is satisfactory to the managers. The managers then retired.

Mr. LOMB—That is satisfactory to the managers. The managers then retired.

Mr. LOMB—That is satisfactory to the managers. The managers then retired.

Mr. LOMB—That is satisfactory to the managers. The managers then retired.

Mr. LOMB—That is satisfactory to the managers. The managers then retired.

Mr. LOMB—That is satisfactory to the managers. The managers then retired.

Mr. LOMB—That is satisfactory to the managers. The managers then retired.

Mr. LOMB—That is satisfactory to the managers. The managers then retired.

Mr. LOMB—That is satisfactory to the managers. The managers then retired.

Mr. LOMB—That is satisfactory to the managers. The managers then retired.

Mr. LOMB—That is satisfactory to the managers. The managers then retired.

Mr. LOMB—That is satisfactory to the managers. The managers then retired.

Mr. LOMB—That is satisfactory to the managers. The managers then retired.

Mr. LOMB—That is satisfactory to the managers. The managers then retired.

Mr. LOMB—That is satisfactory to the managers. The managers then retired.

Mr. LOMB—That is satisfactory to the managers. The managers then retired.

Mr. LOMB—That is satisfactory to the managers. The managers then retired.

Mr. LOMB—That is satisfactory to the managers. The managers then retired.

Mr. LOMB—That is satisfactory to the managers. The managers then retired.

Mr. LOMB—That is satisfactory to the managers. The managers then retired.

Mr. LOMB—That is satisfactory to the managers. The managers then retired.

Mr. LOMB—That is satisfactory to the managers. The managers then retired.

Mr. LOMB—That is satisfactory to the managers. The managers then retired.

Mr. LOMB—That is satisfactory to the managers. The managers then retired.

Mr. LOMB—That is satisfactory to the managers. The managers then retired.

Mr. LOMB—That is satisfactory to the managers. The managers then retired.

Mr. LOMB—That is satisfactory to the managers. The managers then retired.

Mr. LOMB—That is satisfactory to the managers. The managers then retired.

Mr. LOMB—That is satisfactory to the managers. The managers then retired.

Mr. LOMB—That is satisfactory to the managers. The managers then retired.

Mr. LOMB—That is satisfactory to the managers. The managers then retired.

Mr. LOMB—That is satisfactory to the managers. The managers then retired.

Mr. LOMB—That is satisfactory to the managers. The managers then retired.

Mr. LOMB—That is satisfactory to the managers. The managers then retired.

Mr. LOMB—That is satisfactory to the managers. The managers then retired.

## THE STATE CAPITAL.

## The Tammany Republican Alliance in Danger.

## BOSS KELLY TO BE ROUTED.

## The Debate in the Senate on the New Capitol.

ALBANY, April 5, 1876.  
 It becomes more and more apparent every day that the infamous bargain between the Custom House and Tammany Hall, entered into in New York in the early part of the winter, is to be supported during the balance of the session by the Tammany members and those republicans whom the Custom House controls. Instead of attending to their business in New York, for which they are paid, Custom House wirepullers have been of late paying almost daily visits to the Capitol for the purpose of giving suggestions to their dupes in the Assembly, and instructing them as to what they should do and what they should leave undone in order that Tammany Hall may hold its own in New York, and the Custom House may keep its own in Albany.

It becomes more and more apparent every day that the infamous bargain between the Custom House and Tammany Hall, entered into in New York in the early part of the winter, is to be supported during the balance of the session by the Tammany members and those republicans whom the Custom House controls. Instead of attending to their business in New York, for which they are paid, Custom House wirepullers have been of late paying almost daily visits to the Capitol for the purpose of giving suggestions to their dupes in the Assembly, and instructing them as to what they should do and what they should leave undone in order that Tammany Hall may hold its own in New York, and the Custom House may keep its own in Albany.

It becomes more and more apparent every day that the infamous bargain between the Custom House and Tammany Hall, entered into in New York in the early part of the winter, is to be supported during the balance of the session by the Tammany members and those republicans whom the Custom House controls. Instead of attending to their business in New York, for which they are paid, Custom House wirepullers have been of late paying almost daily visits to the Capitol for the purpose of giving suggestions to their dupes in the Assembly, and instructing them as to what they should do and what they should leave undone in order that Tammany Hall may hold its own in New York, and the Custom House may keep its own in Albany.

It becomes more and more apparent every day that the infamous bargain between the Custom House and Tammany Hall, entered into in New York in the early part of the winter, is to be supported during the balance of the session by the Tammany members and those republicans whom the Custom House controls. Instead of attending to their business in New York, for which they are paid, Custom House wirepullers have been of late paying almost daily visits to the Capitol for the purpose of giving suggestions to their dupes in the Assembly, and instructing them as to what they should do and what they should leave undone in order that Tammany Hall may hold its own in New York, and the Custom House may keep its own in Albany.

It becomes more and more apparent every day that the infamous bargain between the Custom House and Tammany Hall, entered into in New York in the early part of the winter, is to be supported during the balance of the session by the Tammany members and those republicans whom the Custom House controls. Instead of